

ENEMY FLEET FEARS TO RISK BIG ACTION

American Naval Expert Sees
No Likelihood of General
Sea Fight.

ALLIES' RANGE GROWING

U. S. and British Hits at 30-
000 Yards Answer to
German Boats.

An unnamed American naval officer whose opinion is entitled to great weight, is quoted editorially in the current number of the *Army and Navy Journal* as believing that the event of a stand up battle between the German high sea fleet and the fleets of the Allies is highly unlikely.

"It is quite as attaching little credence to the rumor that the German navy is being retrained with pieces which will enable it to come out and fight at a range beyond the power of our guns to reach, and says that he is betting no military secret when he states that the American and British fleets are now conducting battle practice at a range of 30,000 yards. He sees little value in the German fleet except as a nucleus to be expanded for another war, and considers that the Allies must shatter any such dream by beating Germany to her knees.

Under the caption, "Will the German Fleet Fight?" the *Army and Navy Journal* says:

"If the German navy can ever reach the coast of France and gain the port of Calais, which is highly improbable, the German high sea fleet may attempt some enterprise, but it will not be risked in a general battle. The fleet is being kept safely in idleness, because the German high command realize that it has no chance in battle. The most logical conclusion is that the great German fleet is being safeguarded for the possible warfare of Germany after the war ends. The German Government hopes that with a peace favorable to Germany, it will have a big fleet which can be further expanded for the next war, unless the Allies put it out of her power by a general battle, even against the German high sea fleet, and this is a reasonable conclusion. After past experiences it is absolutely unreasonable to suppose it will come out now and seek sure destruction by meeting both the American and British fleets only too anxiously awaiting it.

Escaped by Flight.

"The German navy on one or two occasions has sent a portion of its capital ships out a short distance from its base to try how a nibble at the British fleet would result. Each time after an engagement the German ships have hurriedly sought safety at their base, which a victorious fleet would not do.

"Since the German fleet came out from its base and fought the British at the battle of Jutland in August, 1916, and then ran home, it has not been out for battle. In fact, no German warship larger than a destroyer has ventured 150 miles west of Heligoland since August, 1916, except the two light cruisers which attacked a lightly guarded convoy in October, 1917, in Scandinavian waters. The British and American warships patrol the North Sea right up to the German mine fields and about Heligoland on the alert for German ships. Unless the German fleet had suffered the most extreme punishment at the hands of the British and had realized that their game of hit and run was a bad game for them, would the Germans have allowed their high sea fleet to remain for two years in idleness?

"There have been rumors that the German navy was being retrained, and that when this was accomplished the Germans would come out and fight at a range beyond the power of opposing ships to reach. This is a very improbable speculation, and while increased gun range and power are likely on some ships of newer design, it is safe to say that the entire German navy will not be armed with new monster guns beyond all power of allied guns.

"The Allied fleets have not lost sight of the fact that the fighting range has been greatly increased and have made provision for this contingency. The increased range of battle was early established by the British and Germans, and it is the fleet battle of Heligoland that the British warship *Lion* crippled the German cruiser *Ariadne* at 16,000 yards. In the Dugger Bank fight the German warship *Blucher* was hit at 18,000 yards and as a further example of the increase in battle range, firing commenced in the battle of Jutland at 18,500 yards. One German battleship was sent to the bottom by gunfire only a little under the latter distance.

"Future battles may be fought at a range of 30,000 yards or even more, as existing appliances and fire control are improved. The angle of elevation for the big guns has been increased in both the American and British navies, and the Germans have probably done the same. It is betraying no military secret to state that battle practice in both the British and American navies is now conducted as high as 30,000 yards, and Captain Charles D. Phibbs, U. S. N.

BOLO CASE SPLIT LEWIS AND WHITMAN

Attorney-General Says Gov-
nor Wanted Hearst's Name
Kept Out of Report.

STOOD ON THE RECORD

Asserts Governor's Secretary
Tried to Coerce Capitol
Employees.

Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis virtually charged yesterday that the secretary of Gov. Whitman attempted to coerce some of the employees in the Capitol to obtain signatures for the Whitman petition in Albany county. They refused to accept the suggestion made to them.

Discussing at some length the inception and execution of the Bolo Pasha investigation, the Attorney-General said it was his understanding that the Governor had failed to give him any support in his campaign for Attorney-General last fall because he (the Governor) felt it had been a political mistake to drag the name of William Randolph Hearst into the report and the Governor feared the opposition of the editor. Prior to the announcement of the findings in the Bolo inquiry the Governor had taken pains to say that he would be glad to comment most highly in his speeches the work of Mr. Lewis.

The formal statement of Mr. Lewis in regard to the attempt to get Capitol employees to canvass for signatures follows:

"When I announced my candidacy in May I stated that I was opposed to Governor Whitman's methods. 'Yesterday the secretary to the Governor called the superintendent of the Capitol into his office and gave him a list of eight names of district leaders in the employ of the State in the Capitol, with instructions to direct such men to apply at once to the Governor for appointment as notaries public for the purpose of circulating the Governor's nominating petitions among enrolled Republican voters in Albany county.' 'The superintendent took the list, called in the men and asked them to proposition to them. Without exception

the eight men declined to comply with the demand made upon them, and stated that the reason for their declination was that as independent American citizens they intended to exercise their rights at the primary and vote for the man of their choice for the Republican nomination for Governor; that they were supporters of Mr. Lewis for this nomination and for that reason were unwilling to ask for their own appointment as notaries for the purpose of circulating Whitman petitions.

"This action on the part of the secretary to the Governor is a violation of the spirit if not the exact letter of the civil service law. 'Coercion of employees by a public officer is strictly forbidden by that law. 'It is not within the function, however, of the Attorney-General to act, but of the local District Attorney, if a crime has been committed.

Says Governor Offered Support.

"I was nominated in the primaries for Attorney-General on September 15 of last year," said Mr. Lewis. "Several days later the Governor congratulated me and said he would make many speeches in the campaign and would take pleasure in commending my work. In October the Bolo Pasha report came out. Thereafter the Governor did make many speeches, but he never mentioned my name and gave me not a word of support or encouragement during the entire campaign.

"It was common talk about the Capitol—I got it as coming from Orr and Glynn and Graves and others close to the Governor—that Lewis had made an awful mistake when he stirred up Hearst, that the editor would go out to get me and might visit his wrath on the Governor as well.

"A short time before election some of my friends gave me a dinner at the Republican Club. The Governor was asked to come and speak. He sent his regrets and stayed away. The conclusion I reached was that the Governor held aloof from my campaign because he did not wish to incur the ill will of Hearst.

"I won't say the Governor did not congratulate me on my election, but I do not remember it."

Bolo Case and Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Lewis, continuing his discussion of Mr. Hearst and the Bolo Pasha case, said that on the day after the original Bolo exposure L. J. O'Reilly and William A. De Ford, representing the editor, called upon him.

"They brought a statement exonerating Hearst from any connection with the Bolo Pasha," Mr. Lewis said, "and in an offensive way denounced that I sign the paper. I refused to do so and they went away. It is not impossible that after that they went to the Governor."

"The last reference was to a published statement from an anonymous friend

of the Governor that agency of Mr. Hearst had gone to him in an effort to call off the Attorney-General, but the Governor had refused to do so.

"It is only fair to say," added Mr. Lewis, "that the Governor never intimated at all Mr. Hearst threatened to have me indicted for criminal libel and also to sue me civilly for alleged libelous statements. No such action has been brought."

Acknowledging that the request for the Bolo Pasha inquiry had come from the French Embassy in Washington through the Executive Chamber and that the Governor, as is necessary under the secret service law, had given his formal consent to the investigation, the Attorney-General said he did not consider himself a subordinate of the Governor and that the latter had nothing further to do with the work.

Not Subordinate of Governor.

"I received my commission from the voters of this State," declared the Attorney-General. "I have never left that I was in any way the subordinate of the Governor."

Mr. Lewis said he would like to have names and dates in connection with the alleged visits of Hearst agents to the Governor in the attempt to get the Bolo inquiry stopped. No one knew that Mr. Hearst's name appeared in it except those immediately connected with the inquiry until after the completed record was made public. Then it was all done.

Asked why he had refused to sign the "Clean Bill of Health," as he called it, for Mr. Hearst's agents, Mr. Lewis replied:

"I said that the record spoke for itself as to the connection Mr. Hearst had with Bolo. I had drawn no inference and had not attempted to characterize Mr. Hearst's relations with Bolo, therefore I did not feel obliged to give him an exonerating statement. The statement which Mr. Lewis signed, which was declared to be nothing of a disloyal character, had been revealed in the relations between Mr. Hearst and Bolo.

"Several days later a representative of the American," Mr. Lewis said, "called me at Rochester asking that I sign and send them a statement which was enclosed, which was along the same line. I replied that until Mr. Hearst withdrew the insulting statement he had made in his paper about me and dropped his threatened libel suit I would have nothing to do with any of his representatives."

The Attorney-General resents the attempts on the part of the Governor's friends to get glory for the Governor out of the Bolo investigation. He said he doubted very much whether the Governor had ever seen the request for the investigation from the French Embassy, that probably it had come to Frank B. Lord, who passed the buck to me, as he was always doing. I saw the possibilities in the thing and began action. The Governor never even read the au-

thorization I prepared for him to sign, according to the law, and never knew any of the details of the investigation."

Mr. Lewis said he never had any intention of getting up a ticket to run with him in the primaries.

"I went into the campaign," he added, "because I believed the renomination and reelection of the Governor would be disastrous to the Republican party and to the State. I have known the other State officers and served with them, and do not see why I should stir up opposition to them."

Mr. Hinman started his candidacy for Attorney-General without any suggestion from me. After his withdrawal I saw in the papers that Mr. Becker, another of my deputies, was considering entering the race. I had no talk with him and made no indirect suggestion to him. After he announced his candidacy he came up at the Saratoga Hotel and told me what he had done. I congratulated him.

W. W. Cocks, campaign manager for Gov. Whitman, yesterday gave out his weekly review of the situation as follows:

"During the week the Governor's primary campaign has been progressing in a very satisfactory manner. In Onondaga county there has been great activity among the Governor's supporters, and Francis Hendrick's name appears at the head of the petition for the Governor's renomination, which will be filed next week. In Oswego county Congressman Luther W. Mott and others whose names appeared on the Roosevelt round robin have signed the Governor's petitions which were circulated by Speaker Sweet.

"During the week the Governor was endorsed for renomination by the Republicans of the counties of Putnam, Richmond, Rockland and Nassau. In New York county the executive committee of the New York Republican committee declared for the Governor.

"In Lewis and Fulton counties the Republican organizations have adopted resolutions favoring the renomination of the Governor. These two counties are in Senator Robinson's Senate district, and as Herkimer county endorsed the Governor some time ago all the counties in Mr. Lewis's campaign manager's district are now supporting the Governor."

NAMED FOR ASSEMBLY RACE.

Lyons and Drechler Picked by Democrats in Kings.

The following designations for assemblymen were made by the Democrats in Kings county yesterday.

Eleventh district, Daniel J. Lyons, 714 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, lawyer with offices at 14 East Fourth street, Manhattan.

Sixteenth district, David Drechler, 8625 Twenty-first avenue, Brooklyn, lawyer with offices at 149 Nassau street, Manhattan.

OSBORN ENLISTING WOMEN'S SUPPORT

One of Sex Will Be Placed on
Ticket for Secretary
of State.

OBJECT TO BOSS RULE

Democratic Convention Not to
Liking of Suffragists,
Says Miss Sterling.

Democratic women, who are much put out because the Democratic bosses at Saratoga failed to put a member of their sex on the State slate, are expected to vote in large numbers for William Church Osborn for the nomination for Governor. Plans are now being made by the Osborn managers to file petitions for a woman for Secretary of State.

"So far as the ticket nominated at Saratoga goes," said Miss Adeline Sterling, chairman of the woman's Osborn committee yesterday, "it seemed to me that when Mr. Alfred E. Smith was chosen as President of the Board of Aldermen it was because the voters thought the city needed Mr. Smith in just that capacity. The position cannot be considered an ad interim job, and though Mr. Smith appears to be a man of many abilities, he cannot have exhausted all the possibilities of usefulness in his present position. The best place for Mr. Smith is right where he is."

Miss Sterling, who was one of the original woman Democrats, does not think much of the Saratoga conference. "When Democratic women review the

work of that meeting," she declared, "the inevitable conclusion must be reached that they 'assisted' at an old time political meeting, with everything so thoroughly prepared beforehand that there was no strain on anybody's gray matter. The women naturally expected an opportunity to select candidates as the primary law provides. Incidentally they expected to have the opportunity of voting for a woman candidate. Neither expectation was realized, and it dawned upon them that the primary law was only a 'scrap of paper' and that the cherished first vote is to be something of the nature of a rubber stamp.

"The women of the State have always sought an opportunity to assert their independence of view in politics. William Church Osborn offers to them that chance. He is entitled to the respect of the womanhood of the State in providing a means by which they may differentiate between men and principles. It is up to the women to decide whether they will blindly tax onto a boss oligarchy or whether they will insist upon doing their own thinking."

W. L. WARD OUT \$1,000 ON T. R.

Westchester Leader Wagered He Would Run for Governor.

William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester, who was one of the most active men in the attempt to get Theodore Roosevelt to run for the nomination for Governor in the primaries, has paid Fred Greiner of Buffalo a bet of \$1,000. He wagered that amount at Saratoga that the Colonel would accept the invitation of the Republican leaders and enter the race.

Several days ago, according to the story of a man who was in Buffalo at the time, Mr. Greiner got a letter from Mr. Ward acknowledging that he had been mistaken and enclosing his check for the amount of the wager.

Mansfield Quits Day State Race.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for governor in the September primaries, announced today that he has withdrawn from the contest in favor of William A. Gaston, who is opposed by Richard H. Long.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street

Between 5th and 6th Avenues

West 43rd Street

Women's Blouses

Unusual values in new
and becoming models

Monday—2nd Floor

BLOUSES

Of White Voile and Batiste,
tailored or lace and em-
brodery trimmed,

\$2.00

BLOUSES

Of White Batiste, some with
colored batiste trimming; also
Plain and Striped Organdies
of superior quality,

\$3.95

Values up to \$8.90

BLOUSES

Of net and Georgette Crepe,
in white, flesh and Summer
colors; attractively priced at

\$5.00

Initial displays may be seen of
Advance Autumn Fashions in

Women's Tailored Suits, Street and Afternoon Dresses

In the spacious Ready-to-Wear Sections on the
Third Floor. The models faithfully present the
styles which will prevail during the ensuing season.

The prices will be found moderate.

After Inventory Clearance of

Misses' and Small Women's Summer Apparel

On the Third Floor, will feature

Coats, Suits, Dresses for all occasions,
Washable and Silk Sport Skirts

At great price reductions
to effect immediate disposal.

Women's Neckwear

A Manufacturer's
Sample Line

At 50% Less Than
Regular Prices

Attractive Collars

In a variety of styles
and materials,

45c to \$1.25

Guimpes & Vestees

In a group of fashion-
able models,

55c to \$1.95

Women's
High Cost Neckwear

Including Real Filet and Hand-
embroidered Net Collars,

\$1.75 to 4.25

Great Savings on Furniture During August

Some pieces have been reduced as much as 50%

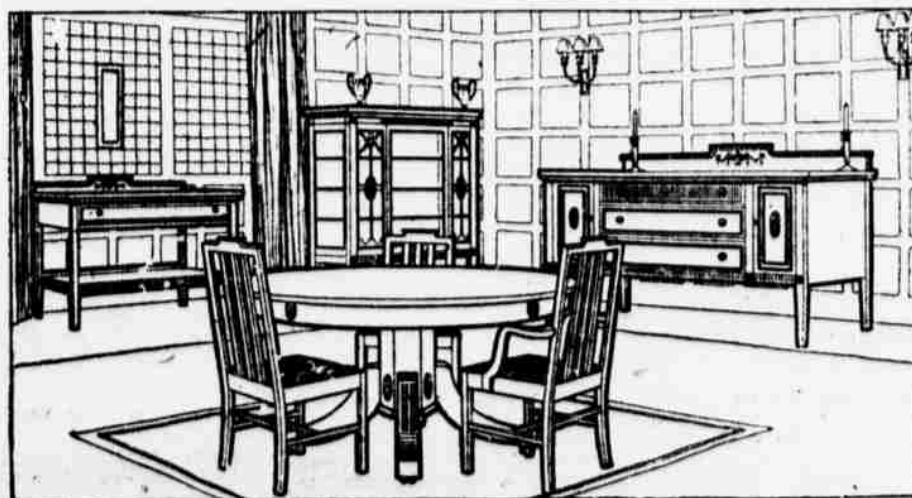
FOR THE LIBRARY

Living Room Suite, 3 pcs; in cane
and mahogany; formerly \$220.00,
at \$144.00

FOR THE DINING ROOM

American Walnut or Mahogany
Suite, 10 pieces; in Italian Renais-
sance design; formerly \$330.00,
at \$250.00

American Walnut Suite, 10 pieces;
Queen Anne design; was \$547.50,
at \$490.00



American Walnut Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs;
Hepplewhite design; formerly \$389.50, at \$302.00

FOR THE BEDROOM

Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4
pieces; formerly \$141.00,
at \$112.50

American Walnut, Mahogany or
Ivory Suite, 4 pcs; formerly \$258.00,
at \$178.50

Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4
pcs; with Twin Beds; was \$900.00,
at \$450.00

Odd Buffets, China Closets, Ex-
tension and Side Tables, also
Dining Room Chairs at half price

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

J.M. Gidding & Co.
504-506 5th Avenue, 4th & 5th

Final Clearance

Smart Summer Fashions

Remaining lines have been regrouped
to effect a prompt disposal—

offering the most notable
values of the present season

Groups are limited—early selection will prove advantageous.

'65 to '125 Frocks—\$28 & \$55

Sheer Summer effects and French hand-made styles,
of voile, batiste, organdie, lingerie and handkerchief
linen.

A small group of SUMMER AND
DANCE DRESSES—odds and ends
from many lines

Formerly to \$65 at \$18.

'75 to '125 Dresses—\$35 to \$55

FOR STREET, AFTERNOON AND INFORMAL OCCASIONS.
A large selection of desirable styles—comprising the
balance of many high-class lines.

'95 to '145 Gowns—\$55 & \$75

Higher-cost styles—embracing models suitable for
Dinners—Dances—Reception and formal occasions.

'125 to '175 Wraps—\$50 & \$75

Of silk and satin—for afternoon or evening wear.

'85 to '125 Suits—\$25 to \$45

For Street, Sports and Semi-dress occasions—fash-
ionable models, including styles suitable for early
Autumn wear.

'75 to '125 Coats—\$35 & \$55

"Close-cut" groups—including styles for Street,
Sports and semi-dress wear—odd sizes.

'12 to '25 Blouses—\$5—\$8—\$10

Balance of our Summer styles in voile, linen, batiste
and other sheer materials—although sizes are broken,
values offered are unusual.

HIGHER-COST BLOUSES, including hand-
made styles of French Batiste, Net, Handker-
chief Linen and Voile, in a variety of smart
designs, several models trimmed in real lace
at very interesting prices.

Fashionable Summer Hats

Formerly to \$35—at \$10

Smart new styles in mid-season effects.
Hats—odd groups to close at \$5